



STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

RESOURCE WASTE SERVICES OF ROXBURY, LLC

**101 GERARD STREET
ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS**

FOR

**RESOURCE WASTE SERVICES, LLC
89 LOWELL ROAD
SALEM, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03079**

BY
NOBIS GROUP®

(800) 394-4182

Nobis Project No. 100134.000

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101 GERARD STREET
ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

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SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 Facility Information

Name of Facility: ReSource Waste Services of Roxbury LLC

Street 101 Gerard Street

City: Roxbury

State: MA

ZIP Code: 02119

County or Similar Subdivision: Suffolk

NPDES ID (Permit Tracking Number): MAR05EB72

Primary Industrial Activity SIC code, and Sector and Subsector: SIC Code 5093 Subsectors N1 & N2

Co-located Industrial Activity(s) SIC code(s), Sector(s) and Subsector(s): NA

Latitude/Longitude

Latitude:

Longitude:

1. 42.3295° N (decimal)

1. 71.0739° W (decimal)

Method for determining latitude/longitude

☐ USGS topographic map (specify scale:_____)

☐ GPS

☒ Other (please specify): GIS

Horizontal Reference Datum

☐ NAD 27 ☒ NAD 83 ☐ WGS 84

Are you considered a “federal operator” of the facility?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Estimated area of industrial activity at Site exposed to stormwater:

4.1 (acres)

1.2 Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into an MS4?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: City of Boston

Name(s) of water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility: Dorchester Bay

Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater directly into any segment of an “impaired” water?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable): Dorchester Bay

- Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment: pathogens, PCBs, turbidity
- For pollutants identified, which do you have reason to believe will be present in your discharge? Turbidity

- Has a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) been completed for any of the identified pollutants? No

Do you discharge into receiving water designated as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines? ☐ Yes ☒ No

1.3 Site Description

The ReSource Waste Services of Roxbury LLC (RWS Roxbury) facility (Facility) is located at 101 Gerard Street in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The Facility occupies a 4.7-acre site surrounded by other commercial and industrial properties. The Site is comprised of a one-story maintenance garage, three one-story modular office trailers, a one-story modular scale house, and a high-ceiling one-story recycling/processing building. The majority of the Site is paved. RWS Roxbury specializes in the processing of construction and demolition (C&D) debris from private and public entities. Operations at the Facility include receiving, processing (sorting), storage, and transfer of construction and demolition debris, asphalt, brick, and concrete (ABC), non-chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and CFC white goods, tires, lead acid batteries, cathode ray tubes (CRTs), cardboard, and clean gypsum wallboard for recycling along with routine maintenance and repair of Facility-owned vehicles and equipment.

Receipt of materials (up to 750 tons per day) from transport trucks takes place inside the processing building's receiving bays. Trucks dump onto a concrete surface adjacent to the tipping floor. Materials are inspected before, during, and after the dumping process. Front end loaders are used to transfer the acceptable/processable incoming materials to the appropriate storage area in the building or into the processing line feed stockpile. Materials deemed to be unprocessable are piled for disposal at a licensed facility.

Sorted C&D materials stored to the west of the processing building include a stockpile of clean wood, roll-off containers for scrap metal, and a covered three-sided structure for storage of gypsum wall board. Items including air conditioning units, propane tanks, CRTs, fluorescent bulbs, tires, and other parts are stored along the northern edge in the center of the facility. The western portion of the facility is used for storage of open top trailers and the northwest corner is used for storage of empty roll-off containers.

Maintenance and repair of Facility-owned vehicles and equipment takes place inside the maintenance garage located in the northern portion of the Facility. All above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) and the majority of drums are stored within the maintenance garage building. One drum of lubricating oil for equipment lubrication is maintained inside the processing building.

Stormwater runoff at the Site generally sheet flows across the paved lot to a series of catch basins leading into two on-site infiltration galleries with sediment traps. Excess stormwater exits the infiltration galleries to the municipal storm sewer system.

The Site is serviced by public utilities including water, sewer, electric, telephone, and cable. Employee and visitor parking is provided near the office building on the eastern portion of the site. Refer to Figure 1 for Site Locus Plan and Figure 2 for a Site Plan.

1.4 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Facility Operator (s):

Name: ReSource Waste Services of Roxbury LLC

Address: 101 Gerard Street

City, State, Zip Code: Roxbury, MA 02119

Email Address: swalczak@resource-waste.com

Telephone Number: (617) 442-4800

Fax: (617) 427-0968

Facility Owner (s):

Name: ReSource Waste Services LLC

Address: 89 Lowell Road

City, State, Zip Code: Salem, NH 03079

Email Address: swalczak@resource-waste.com

Telephone Number: (603) 894-9800

Fax: (603) 894-9822

Additional SWPPP Contacts:

Primary: Stanley Walczak, Facility Manager – RWS Roxbury

Email Address: swalczak@resource-waste.com

Telephone Number: (617) 442-4800

Secondary: Charles Wilson, Operations Manager – RWS Roxbury

Email Address: cwilson@resource-waste.com

Telephone Number: (617) 442-4800

Fax: (617) 427-0968

1.5 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Stanley Walczak	SWPPP Coordinator, responsible for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SPCC Coordinator;• SWPPP Training Coordinator;• Authorizes Installation and Implementation of Stormwater BMPs;• Conducts Routine Facility Inspections;• Conducts Quarterly Discharge Monitoring (Visual Inspection);• Conducts and Prepares Quarterly and Annual Comprehensive Site Evaluations;• Prepares SWPPP Modifications;• Coordinates Indicator, Benchmark, and Impaired Waters Sampling
The following RWS Roxbury Employees will assist the SWPPP Coordinator with items listed above:	
Charles Wilson	Operations Manager
Frederic Bruneau	Environmental Compliance Manager
Nobis Group	Stormwater Consultant

1.6 Locus Map

A Site Locus Plan for this facility is included with this document. Refer to Figure 1.

1.7 Site Plans

Refer to Figure 2 which depicts the existing conditions plan and sampling locations for the Facility.

SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

2.1 Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, non-liquid recyclable materials) and Recycling Facilities and Associated Pollutants

Exposed	Not Exposed	COMMON ACTIVITIES, POLLUTANT SOURCES, AND ASSOCIATED POLLUTANTS		
		Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor stockpiling and storage of materials	Material stockpiles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean wood • ABC waste • Scrap metal 	Total Suspended Solids (TSS), metals
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Deterioration of waste paper and other refuse	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Material handling: forklifts, excavators, loaders	Spills and leaks from fuel tanks, hydraulic and oil reservoirs due to malfunction parts (e.g., worn gaskets and parts, leaking hose connections, and faulty seals)	Hydraulic fluids, oils, fuels and fuel additives, grease and other lubricants, accumulated particulate matter, chemical additives, mercury, lead, battery acid
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C&D material processing: Material handling systems (forklifts, excavators, loaders, and conveyors)	Spills and leaks from fuel tanks, hydraulic and oil reservoirs due to malfunction parts (e.g., worn gaskets and parts, leaking hose connections, and faulty seals)	Hydraulic fluids, oils, fuels and fuel additives, grease and other lubricants, accumulated particulate matter, chemical additives, lead, battery acid
N/A	N/A	Processing and storage	Illicit connections or improper dumping to floor drains discharging to a storm sewer system.	Dependant on material
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Washing down tipping floor areas	TSS, BOD, hydraulic fluids, oils, fuels and fuel additives, grease
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vehicle maintenance	Parts cleaning, waste disposal of rags, oil filters,	Gasoline/diesel fuel, fuel additives, oil/lubricants,

Exposed	Not Exposed	COMMON ACTIVITIES, POLLUTANT SOURCES, AND ASSOCIATED POLLUTANTS		
		Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant
			air filters, batteries, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluids, brake fluids, coolants, lubricants, degreasers, spent solvents	heavy metals, brake fluids, transmission fluids, chlorinated solvents, arsenic
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Replacement of fluids such as transmission and brake fluids, antifreeze, oil and other lubricants, washdown of maintenance areas, dumping fluids down floor drains connected to storm sewer system, outside storage of fluids and oily rags and waste material	Oil and grease, gas/diesel fuel, accumulated particulate matter, antifreeze (ethylene glycol)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Above-ground storage tanks and drums	Gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil, waste oil, hydraulic oil, anti-freeze, coolant
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vehicle fueling	Spills and leaks during fuel transfer, spills due to “topping off” tanks, washdown of fueling areas, leaking storage tanks, spills of oils, brake fluids, transmission fluids, engine coolants	Gas/diesel fuel, fuel additives, oil, lubricants, heavy metals

2.2 Spills and Leaks

AREAS OF SITE WHERE POTENTIAL SPILLS/LEAKS COULD OCCUR		
Location	Potential Discharge Points	Spill Control
AST Storage in Maintenance Building	Discharge Point No. 1	Spill Containment / Inside Building
AST Storage in Processing Building	Discharge Point No. 1	Spill Containment / Inside Building
Equipment On-Site	Discharge Point Nos. 1 and 2	Asphalt Lot / Spill Kits

HISTORY OF SPILLS AND LEAKS			
Spill Date	What Spilled	Where / What Area	How Was it Cleaned Up
None			

2.3 Non-Stormwater Discharges Documentation

Please see the attached Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification in Appendix C.

2.4 Sampling Data Summary

During the previous permit term, the Facility reported slight exceedances in the average concentrations for aluminum, iron, zinc and copper when compared to the benchmark limits. Historical data on aluminum, iron, zinc and copper indicated exceedances to be intermittent

throughout the permit term. From 2018 onward, copper has been below the benchmark limit and continues to see decreasing concentrations. Iron has historically been elevated due to naturally occurring background concentrations in the New England region. Average concentrations for TSS, chemical oxygen demand (COD), and lead have all been reported below the benchmark limit during the last permit term. The Facility performs regular inspection and maintenance of control measures and stormwater structures located on-site. In addition, the Facility continues to implement and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as silt sacks in all of the catch basins, regular street sweeping of the paved area, hay bales and absorbent socks. The Facility continues to explore different control options to see which BMPs work the best in stormwater pollution prevention. Additional BMPs implemented at the Facility are detailed in Section 3.4.

SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

3.1 Minimize Exposure

RWS Roxbury shall minimize exposure of processing and material storage areas to minimize pollutant discharges. Material stockpiles will be surrounded by erosion and sedimentation control measures and located away from the stormwater discharges.

During Site operations, equipment and associated fuels and supplies will be located within a designated area of the Facility. The area will be graded to prevent run-on into the storage area and away from the Facility stormwater discharges. RWS Roxbury will maintain spill supplies and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan at the Site to prevent the discharge of pollutants. All spills shall be cleaned up promptly in accordance with the SPCC Plan.

Additional measures to be implemented at the Site include:

- Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge;
- Perform fueling of vehicles and equipment on a concrete surface and under cover when possible;
- Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- Use drip pans and absorbents for equipment leaks;

- Use spill/overflow protection equipment; and,
- Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

3.2 Good Housekeeping

All potential pollutant sources shall be kept clean. All materials shall be stored in appropriate containers. Paved areas adjacent to the Site shall be inspected on a regular basis and swept as needed. All dumpsters shall be equipped with lids and remain closed when not in use to prevent windblown litter. Waste, garbage, and floatable debris is managed and contained on-site by the staff. Continue regular patrols of the perimeter of the working area to pick up any stray litter.

3.3 Spill Prevention and Response

An SPCC plan was prepared for the Facility by Lynnfield Engineering, Inc., dated September 9, 2015, per the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, 40 CFR 112. An update to the SPCC plan is in progress by RWS Roxbury. Refer to a copy of the SPCC plan included in Appendix D for further details regarding spill prevention and response measures at the Facility.

3.4 Core Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The following tables present the “Core” BMPs for good housekeeping and maintenance that are to be implemented at the Facility. Refer to Appendix A, Sector N for additional detail.

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control	Provide information/education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums), prior to delivery to your facility.	1	On-going

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control (cont.)	Create a written list of materials that will not be accepted at the facility and materials that will be accepted, but require special handling procedures.	2	On-going
	Train employees engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials.	3	On-going
	Inspect incoming materials for items on the prohibited materials/ special handling list. Have truck drivers picking up loads offsite conduct preliminary inspections for items on the list before hauling.	4	On-going
	Check incoming scrap materials for potential fluid contents and batteries.	5	On-going
	Drain all fluids from vehicles upon arrival at the site. Segregate the fluids and properly store or dispose of them. Drain fluids only in designated area over impervious surfaces or drip pans. Contain the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff. Cover area with roofs or tarps.	6	NA
	Keep waste streams separate (e.g., waste oil and mineral spirits).	7	On-going
	Store liquid wastes, including used oil, in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and disposed or recycled in accordance with RCRA. Nonhazardous substances that are contaminated with a hazardous substance are considered a hazardous substance.	8	On-going
	Recycle antifreeze, gasoline, used oil, mineral spirits, and solvents.	9	On-going
	Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers properly.	10	On-going
	Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).	11	On-going
	Drain oil filters before disposal or recycling.	12	On-going
	Store cracked batteries in a nonleaking secondary container.	13	On-going
	Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	14	On-going

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control (cont.)	Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets.	15	On-going
	Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly.	16	NA
	Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures.	17	On-going
	Filter stormwater discharges with devices such as oil/water separators.	18	On-going
	Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures.	19	On-going
	Establish and implement procedures to educate auto scrap providers of need to remove mercury switches from hood and trunk lighting units and anti-lock brake system units.	20	NA
Outside Scrap Material Storage: (liquids)	Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for processing.	21	NA
	Store batteries on impervious surfaces. Curb, dike, or berm this area.	22	NA
	Confine storage to the designated areas in accordance with the facility map.	23	On-going
	Cover all storage areas with a permanent (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., canvas tarps).	24	On-going
	Install diversion devices such as curbing, berms, containment trenches, culverts, or dikes around storage areas.	25	On-going
	Install oil/water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).	26	NA
	Inspect the storage yard for filled drip pans and other problems regularly.	27	On-going
	Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items.	28	On-going

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Scrap Material Storage: (bulk solid materials)	Minimize runoff from coming into areas where significant materials are stored (e.g., diversion structures such as curbing, berms, containment trenches, surface grading, and elevated concrete pads) or other equivalent measure.	29	On-going
	Use adsorbents or collect leaks or spills of oil, fuel, transmission, and brake fluids (e.g., dry absorbent, drip pans).	30	On-going
	Locate spill pans under stored vehicles.	31	NA
	Install media filters such as catch basin and sand filters.	32	On-going
	Install oil/water separator in storage areas with vehicle transmissions and engines.	33	NA
	Provide nonrecyclable waste storage bins and containers.	34	On-going
	Conduct periodic inspections. Conduct preventative maintenance as necessary.	35	On-going
	Provide equipment operator training to minimize damage to controls (e.g., curbing and berms).	36	On-going
	Document on-job-training of operators/employees to address maintenance and protection of stormwater controls/pollution prevention measure.	37	On-going
Other Storage: (lightweight materials)	Maintain good integrity of all storage containers.	38	On-going
	Install safeguards (such as diking or berming) against accidental releases.	39	On-going
	Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance.	40	On-going
	Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks.	41	On-going
	Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures.	42	On-going

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Scrap Processing Operations	Provide containment bins or equivalent for shredded material, especially lightweight materials such as fluff (preferably at the discharge of these materials from the air classification system).	43	On-going
	Provide cover over hydraulic equipment and combustion engines. Provide dry-cleanup materials (e.g., dry-adsorbents, drip pans, etc.) to prevent contact of hydraulic fluids, oils, fuels, etc., with stormwater runoff.	44	On-going
	Site process equipment on elevated concrete pads or provide runoff diversion structures around process equipment, berms, containment trenches surface grading, or other equivalent measure. Discharge runoff from within bermed areas to a sump, oil/water separator, media filter, or discharge to sanitary sewer.	45	On-going
	Stabilize high traffic areas (e.g., concrete pads, gravel, and pavement around processing equipment) where practicable.	46	On-going
	Provide alarm, pump shutoff, or sufficient containment for hydraulic reservoirs in the event of a line break.	47	On-going
	Provide sight gauges or overfill protection devices for all liquid and fuel storage reservoirs and tanks.	48	On-going
	Schedule frequent cleaning of accumulated fluids and particulate residue around all scrap processing equipment.	49	On-going
	Schedule frequent inspections of equipment for spills or leakage of fluids, oil, fuel, and/or hydraulic fluids due to malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment.	50	On-going
	Conduct routine preventive maintenance of equipment per original equipment manufacturer (OEM) recommendations. Replace worn or malfunctioning parts.	51	On-going
	Conduct periodic maintenance and clean out of all sumps, oil/water separators, and/or media filters. Dispose of residual waste materials properly (e.g., according to RCRA).	52	On-going

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Scrap Processing Operations (cont.)	Install retention/detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips for pollutant settling/filtration.	53	On-going
	Establish spill prevention and response procedures, including employee training.	54	On-going
	Provide training to equipment operators on how to minimize exposure of runoff to scrap processing areas.	55	On-going
Scrap Lead Acid Battery Program	Store batteries indoors on an impervious surface. Raise batteries off the floor with pallets or store in covered, leak-proof containers.	56	On-going
	Separate all scrap batteries from other scrap materials.	57	On-going
	Establish procedures for the collection, storage, handling, and disposition of cracked or broken batteries in accordance with applicable Federal regulations (e.g., RCRA).	58	On-going
	Establish special handling procedures for cracked or broken batteries. Neutralize acid leaks with sodium carbonate, soda ash, or other absorbent materials.	59	On-going
	Establish inspection and acceptance procedures for scrap lead-acid batteries. Provide supplier training on acceptance practices for scrap batteries.	60	On-going
	Provide employee training on the safe handling, storage, and disposition of scrap batteries.	61	On-going
Supplies for Process Equipment	Locate storage drums containing liquids, including oils and lubricants indoors. Alternatively, site palletized drums and containers on an impervious surface and provide sufficient containment around the materials. Provide sumps and/or oil/water separators, if necessary.	62	On-going
	Conduct periodic inspections of containment areas and containers/drums for corrosion.	63	On-going
	Perform preventive maintenance of BMPs, as necessary.	64	On-going
	Instruct employees on proper material handling and storage procedures.	65	On-going
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer; if necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly.	66	NA

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance (cont.)	Maintain an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance shop.	67	On-going
	Use drip plans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a sink or fluid holding tank for re-use.	68	On-going
	Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.	69	On-going
	Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container; do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.	70	On-going
	Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers properly.	71	On-going
	Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).	72	On-going
	Eliminate or reduce the number or amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.	73	On-going
	Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water.	74	On-going
	Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the exposure of pollutants to stormwater.	75	On-going
	Clean without using liquid cleaners whenever possible.	76	On-going
	Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.	77	On-going
	If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills.	78	On-going
	Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, other storm drains, or sewer connections.	79	On-going
	Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor with no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.	80	On-going
	If operations are uncovered, perform them on concrete pad that is impervious and contained.	81	On-going

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance (cont.)	Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible where proper control of oil leaks/spills is maintained and exposure to stormwater is prevented.	82	On-going
	Watch vehicles closely for leaks and use pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.	83	On-going
	Use berms, curbs, or similar means to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.	84	On-going
	Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling. Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, a land application site, or recycled on-site. DO NOT discharge washwater to a storm drain or surface water.	85	NA
	Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures.	86	On-going
	Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures.	87	On-going
Vehicle Fueling	Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad or under a roof or canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent rain from entering.	88	On-going
	When fueling in uncovered area, use a concrete pad or asphalt which resistant to the fuels being handled.	89	On-going
	Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.	90	On-going
	Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.	91	On-going
	Use spill and overflow protection devices.	92	On-going
	Clean up spills and leaks immediately.	93	On-going
	Minimize/eliminate run-on onto fueling areas with diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading or other equivalent measures.	94	On-going
	Collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.	95	NA

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Vehicle Fueling (cont.)	Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing the fuel area down.	96	On-going
	Perform preventive maintenance on storage tanks to detect potential leaks before they occur.	97	On-going
	Inspect the fueling area to detect problems before they occur.	98	On-going
	Train personnel on proper fueling procedures.	99	On-going
	Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions during vehicle ingress and egress.	100	On-going
	Discourage “topping off” of fuel tanks.	101	On-going
Outdoor vehicle parking and storage	Cover vehicle and equipment storage areas.	102	On-going
	Use drip pans under all equipment and vehicles waiting maintenance.	103	On-going
	Conduct inspections of storage and parking areas for leaks and filled drip pans.	104	On-going
	Provide employee training and document.	105	On-going
Vehicle and Equipment Washing	Designate an area for cleaning activities.	106	On-going
	Use detergent or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers.	107	On-going
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.	108	On-going
	Avoid washing parts or equipment outside.	109	On-going
	Use auto shutoff valves on washing equipment.	110	On-going
	Provide vehicle wash rack with dedicated sediment trap and oil/water separator.	111	On-going
	Install curbing, berms, or dikes around cleaning areas.	112	On-going
	Inspect cleaning area regularly.	113	On-going
	Train employees on proper washing procedures.	114	On-going
	Contain steam cleaning washwaters. Discharge to sanitary sewer in compliance with POTW pre-treatment standards, dispose via licensed waste hauler, or discharge under an applicable NPDES permit.	115	NA
Erosion and Sediment Control	Minimize run-on from adjacent properties using diversion dikes, berms, or equivalent.	116	On-going

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Erosion and Sediment Control (cont.)	Trap sediment at down gradient locations and outlets serving unstabilized areas. This may include filter fabric fences, gravel outlet protection, sediment traps, vegetated or riprap swales, vegetated strips, diversion structures, catch-basin filters, and retention/detention basins or equivalent.	117	On-going
	Stabilize all high traffic areas, including all vehicle entrances and exit points. Conduct periodic sweeping of all traffic areas. Conduct inspections of BMPs.	118	On-going
	Perform preventative maintenance as needed on BMPs.	119	On-going
	Provide employee training on the proper installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls.	120	On-going
Individual drum/container storage	Ensure container/drums are in good condition. Store waste materials in materially compatible drums. Use containers that meet National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guidelines.	121	On-going
	Put individual containers on pallets. Limit stack height of individual containers/drums. Provide straps, plastic wrap, or equivalent around stacked containers to provided stability.	122	On-going
	Label/mark drums. Segregate hazardous and flammable wastes. Comply with NFPA guidelines for segregation of flammable wastes.	123	On-going
	Provide adequate clearance to allow material movement and access by material handling equipment.	124	On-going
	Provide semipermanent or permanent cover over wastes.	125	On-going
	Establish clean up procedures, including the use of dry adsorbents, in the event of spills or leaks. Prohibit washing down of material storage areas. Disconnect or seal all floor drains from storm sewer system.	126	On-going

ACTIVITY	BMPs		STATUS
Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable materials)			
Individual drum/container storage (cont.)	Provide secondary containment, dikes, berms, containment trench, sumps, or other equivalent measure, in all storage areas. Provide proper sizing of containment with sufficient capacity for precipitation.	127	On-going
	Develop SPCC procedures for all liquid container storage areas. Ensure employees are familiar with SPCC procedures. Schedule/conduct periodic employee training.	128	On-going
Waste transfer areas	Provide cover over liquid waste transfer areas.	129	On-going
	Provide secondary containment or equivalent measures around all liquid waste transfer facilities.	130	On-going
	Establish cleanup procedures for minor spills including the use of dry absorbents or a wet vacuum system.	131	On-going
	Train employees on proper transfer procedures and spill response.	132	On-going
Illicit connection to storm sewer	Plug all floor drains if it is unknown whether the connection is to storm sewer or sanitary sewer systems. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly.	133	NA
	Perform dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm sewer system.	134	NA
	Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections.	135	On-going
	Install a safeguard against vehicle washwaters and parts cleaning waters entering the storm sewer unless permitted.	136	On-going
	Maintain and inspect the integrity of all underground storage tanks, replace when necessary.	137	On-going
	Train employees on proper disposal practices for all materials.	138	On-going

3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

Below is a list of erosion control measures that should be employed at RWS Roxbury to prevent erosion and contain sediment on the property. Erosion and sedimentation control measures will be performed in compliance with MassDEP Stormwater Policy. Results of continued monitoring

may require design and installation of additional controls on an ongoing basis. This should be monitored and documented in accordance with Section 5.

- ☑ Any bare soils or unvegetated areas (in inactive areas) found during routine inspections are seeded and mulched within 72 hours (in the growing seasons);
- ☑ Active work areas are surface treated with gravel/stone or pavement/concrete. Deteriorating pavement/concrete should be repaired as needed;
- ☑ Catch basin inlets are kept clear of sediment and debris;
- ☑ Catch basin filter socks are installed, regularly inspected, and maintained;
- ☑ Hay bales or straw wattles will be installed downgradient of stockpiling, processing, and storage areas and around the perimeter of work areas to prevent sediment migration;
- ☑ Sediment traps for subsurface infiltration systems are periodically inspected and pumped out as needed;
- ☑ Sweeping is performed on a regular basis to prevent off-site tracking of sediment from paved areas.

3.6 Management of Runoff

The following management practices for runoff will be used at this facility (Refer to Figure 2). Results of continued monitoring may require design and installation of additional controls on an ongoing basis. This should be monitored and documented in accordance with Section 5.

- ☑ Deep sump catch basins equipped with oil/gas separators have been constructed around the Site to provide TSS, nutrient and metals removal;
- ☑ A subsurface infiltration system is installed in the central portion of the Site for the infiltration of stormwater. During periods of high flow, the infiltration units overflow to the stormwater management system;

- ☒ Infiltration catch basins are located on the Site to infiltrate stormwater collected;
- ☒ Filter sock inserts are to be installed in all catch basins to assist in oil/grease and TSS removal.

3.7 Salt Storage

The Facility does not store bulk quantities of salt on-site.

3.8 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

The generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials is kept to a minimum by the use of dedicated vehicles, which operate at slow speeds, and operate primarily on designated paved surfaces. Sweeping will be performed on a regular basis to clean accumulated dust and sediment on paved surfaces. Dust control will be implemented as needed and during windy conditions (forecasted or actual wind conditions of 20 mph or greater) via application of water performed by a mobile pressure-type distributor truck.

3.9 Employee Training

RWS Roxbury will provide formal initial Stormwater Pollution Prevention training for all new employees within 30 days of hire and annual refresher training for all employees who are responsible for implementing activities identified in this plan (i.e., the members of the Pollution Prevention Team) and all employees that work in areas where leaks or spills of petroleum products are possible. Topics to be covered during the training include but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- ☒ The purpose and requirements of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- ☒ Spill prevention, response, and reporting procedures (refer to SPCC)
- ☒ Specific and appropriate control measures used to achieve the effluent limits
- ☒ Monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements
- ☒ Good housekeeping practices and material management practices
- ☒ Current and proposed best management practices
- ☒ Other: _____

Note: All Stormwater Pollution Prevention training for employees shall be documented and attached to this SWPPP. Records

shall include at least the following: Name and qualifications of the trainer, signatures of all employees in attendance, duration of training, and topics covered.

3.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no known non-stormwater discharges at this site. Refer to the “Non-stormwater Discharge Certification” found in Appendix C.

3.11 Stormwater Control Measure Enhancements for Major Storm Events

The RWS Roxbury facility is located in an area designated as Zone X, determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 25025C0079J, revised March 16, 2016. As such, flood conditions at the facility are unlikely. In the event of a major storm, the facility shall consider implementation of the following stormwater control measure enhancements:

- ☒ Store materials as appropriate to minimize contact with stormwater;
- ☒ Cover exposed material stockpiles;
- ☒ Install additional hay bales and/or straw wattles downgradient of material stockpiles;
- ☒ Temporarily reduce outdoor storage if feasible;
- ☒ Temporarily relocate mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground or park inside processing and maintenance buildings;
- ☒ If large deliveries of exposed materials are expected, and a significant storm is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate.

SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR STORMWATER SAMPLING

4.1 Indicator Monitoring

1. **Sample Location(s).** Samples will be collected at the on-site stormwater outfalls. The stormwater outfalls on-site consist of catch basins located along the east and west edges of the Site. Refer to Figure 2 for a depiction of the outfall locations.
2. **Pollutant Parameters to be Sampled.** Stormwater will be sampled and laboratory tested for indicator parameters. The following table presents the indicator parameters applicable to this Facility. The Facility does not currently have asphalt surfaces that have been treated with a coal-tar sealant. Therefore, the facility is not currently required to sample for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The Facility will become subject to this sampling if a coal-tar sealant is applied in the future. See Appendix F for Stormwater Discharge Sampling Forms.

SECTOR/SUBSECTOR	INDICATOR MONITORING PARAMETER	INDICATOR MONITORING THRESHOLD
Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials) with Stormwater Discharges from Paved Surfaces Initially Sealed or Re-Sealed with Coal-tar Sealcoat where Industrial Activities are Located.	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) ¹	Report Only / No Thresholds or Baseline Values
Subsector N2. Source-Separated Recycling Facility (SIC Code 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only / No Thresholds or Baseline Values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only / No Thresholds or Baseline Values
	pH	Report Only / No Thresholds or Baseline Values

¹Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

3. **Monitoring Schedule.** Stormwater sampling for PAHs will be collected bi-annually (twice per year) in the first and fourth year of permit coverage (if applicable). Sampling for other indicator parameters will be conducted quarterly throughout the entirety of permit coverage.
4. **Sample Collection Procedures.** A minimum of one grab sample from each outfall location will be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event in each quarter. Stormwater sampling and documentation will be performed in a manner consistent with the procedures described in Part 4 and Appendix B, Subsections 10 – 12, of the 2021 Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP). A copy of the 2021 MSGP can be found in Appendix A.

If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample will be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation will be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples will be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

Grab samples must be collected from the discharge resulting from a measurable storm event that occurs at least 72 hours from the last measurable storm event. The required 72-hour event interval is waived if the last measurable storm event did not produce a measurable discharge.

4.2 Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring

1. **Sample Location(s).** Samples will be collected at the on-site stormwater outfalls. The stormwater outfalls on-site consist of catch basins located along the east and west edges of the Site. Refer to Figure 2 for a depiction of the outfall locations.

2. Pollutant Parameters to be Sampled. Stormwater will be sampled and laboratory tested for benchmark parameters. The following table presents the benchmark concentration/limitation for this Facility. See Appendix F for Stormwater Discharge Sampling Forms.

SECTOR/SUBSECTOR	BENCHMARK MONITORING PARAMETER	BENCHMARK MONITORING THRESHOLD
Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities Except Those Only Receiving Source-Separated Recyclable Materials Primarily from Non-Industrial and Residential Sources (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper	0.00519 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead ¹	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc ¹	Hardness Dependent

¹The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see the 2021 MSGP for Industrial Activities, Appendix J, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

WATER HARDNESS RANGE	LEAD (mg/L)	ZINC (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.037
25-49.99 mg/L	0.024	0.052
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.080
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.107
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.132
125-149.99 mg/L	0.123	0.157

WATER HARDNESS RANGE	LEAD (mg/L)	ZINC (mg/L)
150-174.99 mg/L	0.152	0.181
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.204
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.227
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.249
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.260

3. Monitoring Schedules. Benchmark monitoring is required quarterly during the first and fourth years of permit coverage. If the annual average value for a parameter does not exceed the threshold in the first year, sampling of that parameter may be discontinued until the fourth year of permit coverage. Quarterly monitoring will be conducted in each of the following 3-month intervals, beginning in the first full quarter of permit coverage:

- January 1 – March 31
- April 1 – June 30
- July 1 – September 30
- October 1 – December 31

If the annual average value for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) outlined in Section 8.2 must be followed and sampling will continue until results indicate the annual average is no longer exceeded.

4. Sample Collection Procedures. A minimum of one grab sample from the outfall location will be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event in each quarter. Stormwater sampling and documentation will be performed in a manner consistent with the procedures described in Part 4 and Appendix B, Subsections 10 – 12, of the 2021 MSGP. A copy of the 2021 MSGP can be found in Appendix A.

If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample will be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation will be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples will be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

Grab samples must be collected from the discharge resulting from a measurable storm event that occurs at least 72 hours from the last measurable storm event. The required 72-hour event interval is waived if the last measurable storm event did not produce a measurable discharge.

4.3 Effluent Limitations Monitoring

The RWS Roxbury facility is not subject to effluent limitations guidelines set forth in Part 4.2.3.1 of the 2021 MSGP.

4.4 Monitoring Discharges to an Impaired Water

The most recent (2016) information accessible from EPA's ATTAINS database indicates Dorchester Bay is considered impaired for the following parameters:

- Enterococcus Bacteria
- Fecal Coliform
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

A total maximum daily load (TMDL) for pathogens, including enterococci and fecal coliform, was established by the EPA and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) in November 2018 for the Boston Harbor (including Dorchester Bay), Weymouth-Weir, and Mystic Watersheds. Pursuant to Section 4.2.5.1 of the MSGP, monitoring for enterococcus bacteria and fecal coliform is not presently required because EPA has approved a TMDL for these parameters.

A TMDL has not been completed for PCBs. Pursuant to Part 4.2.5.1 of the MSGP, the Facility must monitor for PCBs from each stormwater outfall location during the first full quarter of permit coverage after May 30, 2021. If monitoring results indicate PCBs are not detected in the discharge, the Facility may discontinue monitoring for PCBs for the next two years. If monitoring results indicate that PCBs are detected in the stormwater discharge, the Facility must continue to monitor for the pollutant(s) annually until no longer detected, after which the Facility may discontinue monitoring for PCBs. Since, PCBs are not a required benchmark monitoring parameter for Sector N, impaired waters monitoring for PCBs is not required in the fourth year of permit coverage if monitoring has already been discontinued.

SECTION 5: INSPECTIONS

5.1 On-Going Visual Assessments

Visual assessments of the Facility will occur on a weekly basis at a minimum. These inspections are typically undocumented and will include the following:

- ☒ Visual observation of erosion and sedimentation control measures used at the Site;
- ☒ Visual observations of stormwater control structures;
- ☒ Visual observations of material stockpiles;
- ☒ Visual observations of equipment and equipment storage areas; and,
- ☒ Visual observations of ASTs.

If a problem is identified during the visual inspection, maintenance shall be performed immediately. Stormwater structures shall be inspected and cleared as necessary. Spill response supplies shall be available at all times.

5.2 Routine Facility Inspections

Routine facility inspections will be conducted on a monthly basis, and upon any incident of a staff member finding deficiencies in equipment maintenance or leakage from any vessel containing fluids that could potentially contaminate stormwater. At least once per year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring. Routine facility inspection reports will be documented and incorporated into this SWPPP in Appendix G.

- ☒ Trained personnel will regularly inspect the fueling area for signs of spills or leaks and proper labeling. Hoses and fittings will also be regularly inspected;
- ☒ Trained personnel will inspect above ground storage tanks, drums, and industrial equipment for signs of corrosion or leaks;

- ☑ Trained personnel will inspect and insure that all materials, waste storage areas, drains, tanks, and cans are properly labeled;
- ☑ The Facility will be inspected for offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- ☑ Trained personnel will inspect material storage areas and stockpiles to ensure appropriate storage procedures are followed;
- ☑ Trained personnel will inspect stormwater control measures and document any needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.

5.3 Quarterly Stormwater Discharge Monitoring (Visual Assessment)

Four times per year, trained personnel will visually examine the stormwater discharges at the outfall locations (see Figure 2). A visual assessment will be made of a sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area. Visual examinations will be made during daylight hours and within 30 minutes after stormwater begins to runoff from the site. Trained personnel will document any observed stormwater contamination or site run-off problems. Samples shall be assessed for the following characteristics:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity (diminished)
- Floating solids
- Settled solids
- Foam
- Oil sheen
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution

Reports will include date and time of inspection, personnel performing the assessment, nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt), a determination of the source of contamination (if any) and corrective actions taken to eliminate the cause(s), if necessary, and why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes, if applicable. Quarterly Stormwater Discharge Monitoring Reports will be incorporated into this SWPPP in Appendix H.

5.4 Annual Report

The Facility must submit an Annual Report to EPA electronically by January 30th for each year of permit coverage containing information generated from the past calendar year. The Annual Report must include the following information:

- ☒ A summary of the Facility's past year's routine facility inspection documentation required (Part 3.1.6);
- ☒ A summary of the Facility's past year's quarterly visual assessment documentation (see Part 3.2.3 of the permit);
- ☒ A summary of the Facility's past year's corrective action and any required AIM documentation (see Part 5.3 of the permit). If the Facility has not completed required corrective action or AIM responses at the time the Annual Report is submitted, the Facility must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) or AIM responses. Also describe any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that the Facility is in compliance with the permit.
- ☒ The Facility's Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

SECTION 6: ELECTRONIC REPORTING

As specified in Part 7.1 of the MSGP, all NOI's, NOT's, NEC's, Annual Reports, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), and other reporting information must be submitted electronically to the EPA. Most information required to be submitted for this SWPPP shall be submitted via EPA's electronic NPDES eReporting tool (NeT), unless the permit states otherwise or unless a waiver has been granted per Part 7.1 of the MSGP. NeT allows users to prepare and submit required information using specific forms, found in the appendices of the MSGP. Net can be accessed at the following link: <https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/net-msgp/action/login>.

Other information (such as Discharge Monitoring Reports) are required to be submitted using EPA's NetDMR system, which is available at www.epa.gov/netdmr, while some information needs to be submitted directly to an EPA Regional Office at one of the specified addresses in Part 7.8. See Part 7.2-7.6 of the MSGP for requirements on submitting specific documentation to the EPA.

SECTION 7: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS

7.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species

As required by Part 1.1.4 of the MSGP this facility must meet one of the seven Criteria (A-E) listed in Appendix E of the MSGP in order to be eligible for coverage under the permit. After following the steps of the Criterion Selection Worksheet in Section E.4 of Appendix E of the MSGP, it has been determined that the facility is eligible for Criterion A as defined below:

Criterion A. No ESA-listed species and/or critical habitat present in action area. No ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat(s) are likely to occur in your facility's "action area" as defined in Appendix A. You must provide a description below of the basis for selecting this criterion and provide documentation supporting your eligibility determination in your SWPPP.

Basis statement content: A basis statement supporting the selection of this criterion must identify the USFWS and NMFS information sources used. State resources are not acceptable. Attaching aerial image(s) of the site to this NOI is helpful to EPA, USFWS, and NMFS in confirming eligibility under this criterion. Note that NMFS' jurisdiction includes ESA-listed marine and estuarine species that spawn in inland rivers.

No threatened or endangered species were identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) within the Facility's action area. A review of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) endangered species list identified the Massachusetts Bay area as a critical habitat for the North Atlantic Right Whale. Upon further review of the map of the whale's critical habitat, the Boston Harbor area (including Dorchester Bay) is not included. Additionally, a June 15, 2018 *Modification of Authorization to Discharge Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* approved by EPA for the University of Massachusetts Boston was viewed online, which states "critical habitat for the North Atlantic Right Whale does not include inshore areas, harbors, or inlets." Based on this information, it has been determined that the discharge location into Dorchester Bay is not within the critical habitat of the North Atlantic Right Whale. Therefore, there are no ESA-listed species and/or critical habitats present in the Facility's action area and the Facility qualifies for coverage under Criterion A. Documentation from the USFWS and NMFS are included in Appendix J.

7.2 Documentation Regarding Historic Properties

The existing Facility certified that stormwater discharges and allowable non-stormwater discharges do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties while filing for coverage under the 2015 MSGP. The Facility is not constructing any new stormwater control measures. As such, the Facility has met eligibility under Criterion A of the 2021 MSGP.

SECTION 8: CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Corrective Actions are actions taken to:

- Repair, modify, or replace any stormwater control used at this site
- Clean up and properly dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits
- Remedy a permit violation

Corrective Actions will be taken by the SWPPP Coordinator per direction of the Stormwater Team (See Part 1.4, 1.5).

8.1 Requirements for Taking Corrective Actions

The SWPPP Coordinator must complete the necessary corrective actions in accordance with the specifications in Part 5 of the MSGP. In all circumstances, the Facility must immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

Note: In this context, the term “immediately” requires you to, on the same day a condition requiring corrective actions is found, take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to initiate corrective action, the initiation of corrective action must begin no later than the following work day.

If additional actions are necessary beyond the immediate actions, the Facility must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery of the condition prompting the action. If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days, the Facility must document why it is infeasible to complete the

corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. The Facility must also identify its schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery. If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 45-day timeframe, the Facility may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action, provided that it notifies the appropriate EPA Regional Office of its intention to exceed 45 days, its rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which the Facility must also include in its corrective action documentation (see Part 5.3 of the permit). Where the Facility's corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in the SWPPP, the Facility must modify the SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

Additionally, if any of the following conditions occur, the Facility must review the SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, non-stormwater discharges, selection, design, installation and implementation or your control measures) to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit:

- Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.

8.2 Additional Implementation Measures (AIM)

If any of the triggering events discussed in the following sections occur, the appropriate response procedures, referred to as “additional implementation measures” or “AIM,” must be followed. There are three levels of AIM which prescribe sequential and increasingly robust responses when a benchmark exceedance occurs. AIM level responses and corresponding deadlines described in Parts 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 of the permit must be met unless the Facility qualifies for an exception under Part 5.2.6 of the permit.

8.2.1 Baseline Status

After receiving discharge authorization under the 2021 MSGP, the Facility is in a baseline status for all applicable benchmark parameters. If an AIM triggering event occurs and the Facility has proceeded sequentially to AIM Level 1, 2 or 3, it may return directly to baseline status once the corresponding AIM-level response and conditions are met.

8.2.2 AIM Triggering Events

If an annual average exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold based on the following events, the AIM requirements have been triggered for that benchmark parameter. The Facility must follow the corresponding AIM-level responses and deadlines described in Parts 5.2.3, 5.2.4, and 5.2.5 of the permit unless it qualifies for an exception under Part 5.2.6 of the permit. An annual average exceedance for a parameter can occur if:

- The four-quarterly annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold; or
- Fewer than four quarterly samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the sampling year exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times for a parameter. This result indicates an exceedance is mathematically certain (i.e., the sum of quarterly sample results to date is already more than four times the benchmark threshold).

For pH, an annual average exceedance can only occur if the four-quarter annual average exceeds the benchmark threshold.

8.2.3 AIM Level 1

The Facility's status changes from baseline to AIM Level 1 if quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has occurred, unless the Facility qualifies for an exception under Part 5.2.6 of the permit.

If any triggering events occur, the Facility must:

- **Review SWPPP/Stormwater Control Measures.** Immediately review the SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the Facility's stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of the existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter; and
- **Implement Additional Measures.** After reviewing the SWPPP/stormwater control measures, the Facility must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring the exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold; or if the Facility determines nothing further needs

to be done with its stormwater control measures, it must document per Part 5.3 of the permit and include in the Annual Report why it expects the existing control measures to bring the exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold for the next 12-month period.

If any modifications to or additional control measures are necessary in response to AIM Level 1, the Facility must implement those modifications or control measures within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results, unless doing so within 14 days is infeasible. If doing so within 14 days is infeasible, the Facility must document why it is infeasible and implement such modifications within 45 days.

After compliance with AIM Level 1 responses and deadlines, the Facility must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected stormwater discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance. The Facility may return to baseline status if the AIM Level 1 responses have been met and continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM Level 2 triggering event has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring (i.e., the benchmark threshold is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)). Benchmark monitoring for that parameter may be discontinued until monitoring resumes in year 4 of permit coverage, or if all benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled, then the Facility may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit.

8.2.4 AIM Level 2

The Facility's status changes from AIM Level 1 to AIM Level 2 if the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that another AIM triggering event has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the parameter(s)), unless the Facility qualifies for an exception under Part 5.2.6 of the permit.

If any AIM Level 2 triggering events occur, the Facility must review the SWPPP and implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping BMPs, considering good engineering practices, beyond what was done for AIM Level 1 responses that would reasonably be expected to bring the exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold. Refer to the MSGP sector-

specific fact sheets for recommended controls found at <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-fact-sheets-and-guidance> .

The Facility must implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping BMPs within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results that indicate an AIM triggering event has occurred and document how the measures will achieve benchmark thresholds. If it is feasible to implement a measure, but not within 14 days, the Facility may take up to 45 days to implement such measure. The Facility must document why it was infeasible to implement such measure in 14 days. EPA may also grant an extension beyond 45 days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator.

After compliance with AIM Level 2 responses and deadlines, the Facility must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected stormwater discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance. The Facility may return to baseline status if the AIM Level 2 responses have been met and continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM Level 3 triggering event has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring (i.e., the benchmark threshold is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)). Benchmark monitoring for that parameter may be discontinued until monitoring resumes in year 4 of permit coverage, or if all benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled, then the Facility may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit.

8.2.5 AIM Level 3

The Facility's status changes from AIM Level 2 to AIM Level 3 if the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that another AIM triggering event has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the parameter(s)), unless the Facility qualifies for an exception under Part 5.2.6 of the permit.

If any AIM Level 3 triggering events occur, the Facility must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent controls such as permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures), except as provided in Part 5.2.6 of the permit (AIM Exceptions). The controls or treatment technologies or treatment train installed should be appropriate for the

pollutants that triggered AIM Level 3 and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type stormwater control measures implemented under AIM Level 2. The Facility must select controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to bring the exceedances below the benchmark threshold. The Facility must install such stormwater control measures for the discharge point(s) in question and for substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs), unless those SIDPs are individually monitored and demonstrate that AIM Level 3 requirements are not triggered at those discharge points.

The Facility must identify the schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or treatment stormwater control measures within 14 days and install such measures within 60 days. If it is not feasible within 60 days, the Facility may take up to 90 days to install such measures, documenting in the SWPPP why it is infeasible to install the measure within 60 days. EPA may also grant an extension beyond 90 days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator.

After compliance with AIM Level 3 responses and deadlines, the Facility must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected stormwater discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance. The Facility may return to baseline status if the AIM Level 3 responses have been met and continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an additional AIM triggering event has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring (i.e., the benchmark threshold is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)). Benchmark monitoring for that parameter may be discontinued until monitoring resumes in year 4 of permit coverage, or if all benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled, then the Facility may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit. If the Facility continues to exceed the benchmark threshold for the same parameter even after compliance with AIM Level 3, EPA may require the facility to apply for an individual permit.

8.3 Corrective Action Report

For each corrective action taken in accordance with MSGP Part 5, the Facility must complete a Corrective Action Report, which includes the applicable information in MSGP Part 5.3. Note that these reports must be maintained in RWS Roxbury's records but do not need to be provided to the EPA, except upon request.

Refer to Appendix A MSGP Part 5 for all the requirements/procedures of the corrective actions.
Refer to Appendix I for a copy of a Corrective Action Form.

SECTION 9: SWPPP PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

In order to comply with public availability requirements, the RWS Roxbury SWPPP and any SWPPP modifications, records, and other reporting elements that must be kept with the SWPPP will be attached to the Facility's NOI in NeT-MSGP.


The current SWPPP must be updated via a Change NOI no later than 45 days after conducting the final routine facility inspection for the year required in Part 3.1 of the MSGP. See Section 6.4.1 of the MSGP for further information on making the SWPPP publicly available.

SECTION 10: SWPPP CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: Frederic Bruneau

Title: Environmental Compliance Manager

Signature: 

Date: 5.24.2021

SECTION 11: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.3):

Your SWPPP is a “living” document and is required to be modified and updated, as necessary, in response to corrective actions. See Part 5 of the 2021 MSGP.

- If you need to modify the SWPPP in response to a corrective action required by Part 5 of the 2021 MSGP, then the certification statement in Section 10 of this SWPPP must be re-signed in accordance with 2021 MSGP Appendix B, Subsection 11.A.
- For any other SWPPP modification, you should keep a log with a description of the modification, the name of the person making it, and the date and signature of that person. See 2021 MSGP Appendix B, Subsection 11.C.

Note: A copy of this SWPPP and 2021 MSGP is kept on-site.